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DRAFT : Thoughts on 3D Digital Subplane Recognition and Minimum-Maximum of a Bilinear Congruence Sequence

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Abstract. In this paper we take first steps in addressing the 3D Digital Subplane Recognition Problem. Let us consider a digital plane $P : 0 \leq ax + by - cz + d < c$ (w.l.o.g. $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$) and a finite subplane S of P defined as the points (x, y, z) of P such that $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$. The Digital Subplane Recognition Problem consists in determining the characteristics of the subplane S in less than linear (in the number of voxels) complexity. We discuss approaches based on remainder values $\{\frac{ax+by+d}{c}\}, (x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$ of the subplane. This corresponds to a bilinear congruence sequence. We show that one can determine if the sequence contains a value ϵ in logarithmic time. An algorithm to determine the minimum and maximum of such a bilinear congruence sequence is also proposed. This is linked to leaning points of the subplane with remainder order conservation properties. The proposed algorithm has a complexity in, if $m = x_1 - x_0 < n = y_1 - y_0$, $O(m \log(\min(a, c - a)))$ or $O(n \log(\min(b, c - b)))$ otherwise.

Keywords: Digital planes, Digital Subplane Recognition Problem, congruence sequence

1 Introduction

Since J-P. Reveilles, among other previous authors [4, 5], proposed an analytical description of a Digital Straight Line (DSL) $0 \leq ax - by + c < \omega$ [14], many papers have been devoted to its study. Indeed, the structure of DSL is rich, with immediate links to word theory, the Stern-Brocot tree, the Farey sequence, etc. See [10] for an historical perspective. The natural extension to higher dimensions has opened new venues for arithmeticians [2].

Lately, the problem of characterizing a Digital Straight Segment (DSS), segment of a DSL with known characteristics, has gained some traction [15, 11, 16, 13]. This problem is linked to multiscale shape analysis [11, 15, 19]. When considering geometrical features at multiple scales, it is important to be able to recompute the new, scaled, characteristics as rapidly as possible. In this paper we are interested in the extension of this problem to dimension three: the Digital

Subplane (DSP) Recognition Problem. Check the following papers for a general approach on Digital Plane Recognition [6, 9, 12, 3, 7]. In Section 2, we propose a recall on 2D results and the unsolved problems in 3D. Right now, minimal characteristics of a subplane are chosen as representative of the equivalence class formed by all the characteristics that fit the Digital SubPlane (DSP) [6, 9, 3]. In particular, we conjecture the existence of a class of Digital SubPlanes characteristics for which the remainder order property is respected. This means that by searching for the minimum and maximum of the remainders on a DSP, we can identify leaning points easily which would lead to the characteristics (a leaning point is a point of extremum remainder in the DSP that allows to compute its characteristics). In Section 3, we propose an algorithm for computing the minimum and maximum of a simple bilinear congruence sequence corresponding to the remainders of a DSP. This represents a first step towards solving a particular subclass of the general problem of characterization of a Digital Plane Subsegment Recognition Problem. We conclude in Section 4.

2 Recalls on the 2D problem and state of the 3D problem

2.1 Recalls of the 2D Digital Straight Subsegment Recognition Problem

An 8-connected Digital Straight Line (DSL) in the first octant, is defined by analytical inequalities $0 \leq ax - by + c < c$, with $0 \leq a \leq b$ and $\omega = b$, $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. There is a unique DSL with a given set of characteristics but there are an infinite number of finite Digital Straight Lines that contain a same, finite connected, Digital Straight Segment (DSS). All these DSL containing a DSS form an equivalence class. There is therefore a question of the unique characterization of a DSS. If one simply takes the known characteristics of a DSL containing a DSS, then we may end up with different characteristics for the DSS and have the problem of comparing them. There is a unique DSL among the class that has a minimal parameter b [6]. The parameters (a, b, c) , with minimal parameter b among all the DSL containing a same DSS, are chosen as characteristics for the DSS. These characteristics are called *minimal characteristics* of the DSS. The DSS can then be fully characterized by those parameters and two points A and B corresponding to the end points of the segment. These parameters happen also to be those that are given by the analytical recognition algorithm proposed by I. Debled-Renesson [6].

The problem of the characterization of a Digital Straight Subsegment contained in a known DSL is different from the regular recognition problem of a DSS since we already know that all the points of the subsegment belong to a known DSL. Various approaches have been proposed [15, 11, 16] such as considering the Stern-Brocot tree or the Farey fans. These methods are logarithmic in the coefficients of the input slope or the length of the segment. The main problem with these methods is that they do not offer an obvious extension to higher dimensions. In [13], the authors have proposed an alternative algorithm

based on the remainder values. For a DSL $\mathcal{D}(a, b, c)$ of characteristics (a, b, c) , if a point (x, y) belongs to the DSL, then the remainder $ax - by + c$ is equal to $\{\frac{ax+c}{b}\}$ (where $\{\frac{n}{m}\}$ stands for $n \bmod m$). The integer $\mathcal{R}_{(a,b,c)} = \{\frac{ax+c}{b}\}$ is called a remainder in x as remainder of a Euclidean division where $\lfloor \frac{ax+c}{b} \rfloor$ is the ordinate of the point of abscissa x belonging to the DSL. The remainders define a simple congruence sequence noted $\mathcal{R}_{(a,b,c)}$. One of the main results that we showed is that for a DSL of characteristics (a, b, c) and a DSS of minimal characteristics (α, β, γ) defined on $x \in [u, v]$, the remainder order is conserved on the DSS [13]:

$$\forall x, x' \in [u, v], |x - x'| \leq b : \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x) < \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x') \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(x) \leq \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(x')$$

This has some direct consequences such as the fact that the minimal and maximal values of the DSL remainders on the subsegment are leaning points. By computing a third minimal or maximal remainder, it allows to determine the minimal characteristics of the subsegment. Furthermore, the computation of these minimal and maximal values of the congruence sequence can be done in logarithmic time with a simple characteristic substitution and sequence reduction scheme (DSL collapse) akin to Euclid's Algorithm. The method is faster than previous ones [15, 11, 16] and offers a possible extension to higher dimensions. It is this extension we start exploring in the present paper.

2.2 State of the 3D problem

This paper is interested in the exploration of the Digital SubPlane (DSP) Recognition (characterization) Problem in dimension three. The paper is meant as a first step as there are some significant differences with the problem in dimension two and, as we will see, many questions that remain open and that require future investigations. First of all, Digital Plane (DP) recognition problems in 3D can be way more difficult than in 2D. For instance, decomposing a 2D closed curve into a minimal number of 2D DSS can be performed in linear time [8] while the equivalent problem in 3D is NP-hard [17]. The preimage of a 2D DSS is a polygon of a maximum of four vertices while there is no limit to the number of vertices for the preimage polytope of a DSP in 3D [3]. There are also some similarities: as in 2D, a finite connected digital subplane belongs to an infinite number of digital planes containing the DSP (and thus defining an equivalence class). There exists a unique DP of characteristics (a, b, c, d) such that c is minimal among the characteristics in the equivalence class. This is called the *minimal characteristics* of a DSP. The DSP Recognition algorithms provide the minimal characteristics [6, 9, 12, 3, 7]. For the problem that interests us, the problem of characterizing a plane subsegment of a known Digital Plane in dimension three, the Stern-Brocot exploration approach followed by Said and Lachaud [15, 11] and the Farey fan walk approach followed by Sivignon [16] are not easily extended to dimension three, while our remainder approach seems more appropriate [13]. The extension of the 2D remainder sequence to 3D is straightforward and constitutes the starting point of this investigation. Let us consider a digital plane

(DP) $\mathcal{P}(a, b, c, d) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}^3; 0 \leq ax + by - cz + d < c\}$ of known characteristics (a, b, c, d) , with, w.l.o.g. $\gcd(a, b, c) = 1$ and $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$. For all the points of the DP, one can define a simple bilinear congruence sequence $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) = ax + by - cz + d = \left\{ \frac{ax+by+d}{c} \right\} [14, 1]$.

One could think that the 2D remainder properties extend naturally to 3D, but they do not, at least not always. The 2D remainder order conservation property (recalled in the previous subsection) is not verified anymore in 3D (see the conclusion of [13] for an example). It is verified quite often but not systematically. The consequences are immediate: there are leaning points of the DP that may not be leaning point anymore in the DSP and vice-versa. It means also that the minimum and maximum remainder value on a DSP remainder sequence are not necessarily leaning points for the minimal characteristics of the DSP. However, it seems that there always exists characteristics for the DSP such that the minimum and maximum remainder are leaning points. Let us express this in the form of a conjecture:

Conjecture 1. Let us consider a DP $P = \mathcal{D}(a, b, c, d)$, with $\gcd(a, b, c) = 1$ and $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$ and a finite DSP of P defined on $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$, then there exists characteristics $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ such that the points among those with the minimum and maximum values of the bilinear remainder sequence $\mathcal{R}_{(a,b,c,d)}(x, y)$ on $[x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$ are leaning points of the DSP for the characteristics $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$.

Actually, what that means is that the minimal characteristics for a DSP may not be the only choice as DP equivalence class characteristics' representative. While the remainder conservation property is not always verified for minimal characteristics, it seems that there are actually always characteristics (sometimes not minimal) that have this property. This needs to be looked upon more closely before we state it as a conjecture or simply prove it, but it opens the way to a subclass of DSP characteristics with some very interesting properties. On the opposite, the remainder conservation property seems to be the norm. For instance, when we consider a DSP with minimal characteristics, most DP that contain this DSP seems to verify the conservation property but not necessarily all. Are there always DP that do not verify this property and always some that do? How are those groups characterized? They represent after all the very same voxels so what makes them behave differently?

So, why considering characteristics that are not necessarily minimal? First of all, this may lead to characterization algorithms that are sublinear in the DSP number of voxels (for the Digital Subplane Recognition Problem). The insight in the characteristics classes may lead to new and better general understanding of Digital Planes. In this paper, we provide the first algorithm with sublinear complexity to determine the minimum and maximum of a simple bilinear congruence sequence (DSP remainder sequence) and provide some thoughts on particular classes of Digital Plane collapses.

After some notations, we will present in Section 3 some extensions of the results presented in [13] on linear congruence sequences. We show that one can

determine in logarithmic time if a bilinear congruence sequence contains a given value ϵ . We provide an algorithm to compute the minimum and maximum of a bilinear congruence sequence. We conclude in Section 4 and give some clues on the computation of DSP characteristics and future work.

3 Finding the minimum and maximum of a simple bilinear congruence sequence

We are looking for the minimum and maximum of a bilinear congruence sequence $\left\{ \frac{ax+by+d}{c} \right\}$ for $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$. We suppose that $\gcd(a, b, c) = 1$ and that $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$. After the presentation of some notations, we will discuss properties of linear congruence sequences and especially linear congruence sequence collapses that preserve minimum or maximum values. This leads to a first algorithm for the search of a minimum and maximum in a bilinear congruence sequence. We will end this section with some thoughts on digital plane collapses in order to obtain even better complexities.

3.1 Notations

A *Digital Plane* (DP for short) $\mathcal{P}(a, b, c, d)$ of *integer characteristics* (a, b, c, d) is the set of digital points $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ such that $0 \leq ax + by - cz + d < \max(|a|, |b|, |c|)$ with $\gcd(a, b, c) = 1$. This digital plane is 18-connected and called a *naive* digital plane [3]. The value d is sometimes called the translation constant. In this paper, without loss of generality, we assume that $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$. In this case, we have one and only one point, denoted $P_D(x, y)$, in P with abscissa x and ordinate y . The z -coordinate is then $z = \left\lfloor \frac{ax+by+d}{c} \right\rfloor$.

A *Digital SubPlane* (DSP for short) $\mathcal{S}(P, x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ associated to the DP $P = \mathcal{P}(a, b, c, d)$ is the subset of P with points of abscissa and ordinate in $[x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$. A DSP is a finite 18-connected subset of a DP.

We will use the notation $\left\{ \frac{n}{m} \right\}$ for $n \bmod m$ [14]. In 3D, the *remainder* at abscissa and ordinate (x, y) is the value $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) = ax + by - cz + d$. For a point of the DP, we have $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) = \left\{ \frac{ax+by+d}{c} \right\}$. The bilinear remainder sequence $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ is a set of remainders $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y)$ for $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$. In 2D, the *remainder* for a DSL of characteristics (a, b, c) is the value $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x) = \left\{ \frac{ax+c}{b} \right\}$ at abscissa x . The linear remainder sequence $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u, v)$ corresponds to the values $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x)$ for $u \leq x \leq v$.

Let us first note that $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) = \mathcal{R}_{a,c,d+by}(x) = \mathcal{R}_{b,c,d+ax}(y)$. The simplest way of looking at a bilinear congruence sequences is to look at them as sequences of linear congruence sequences. The results presented here are slight extensions of properties already presented in [13] for sequences of type $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,0}(x)$ with parameter $c = 0$. Here we are looking at the same properties for $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x)$. As we will see, the extensions are pretty straightforward.

3.2 Linear Sequence collapse

Let us look at collapsed linear congruence sequences to $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u,v) = \{\{\frac{ax+c}{b}\} : u \leq x \leq v\}$ that preserve the minimum and maximum values of the sequence. We suppose that $0 \leq b$ and $\gcd(a,b) = 1$. Let us remark that the sequence of remainders $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x)$ corresponds to a naive DSL of slope $\frac{a}{b}$ in the first octant. When one looks at such a sequence as a DSL, one can see that the minimal values and maximal values are located at specific places on the DSL. Let us call a *span*, a set of pixels with same ordinate. The remainders between 0 and $a-1$ are located at the beginning of a complete span while the remainders between $b-a$ and $b-1$ are located at the end of a complete span. Let us note as well that, in Figure 1, the first span on the bottom left is not complete and the upper top span neither.

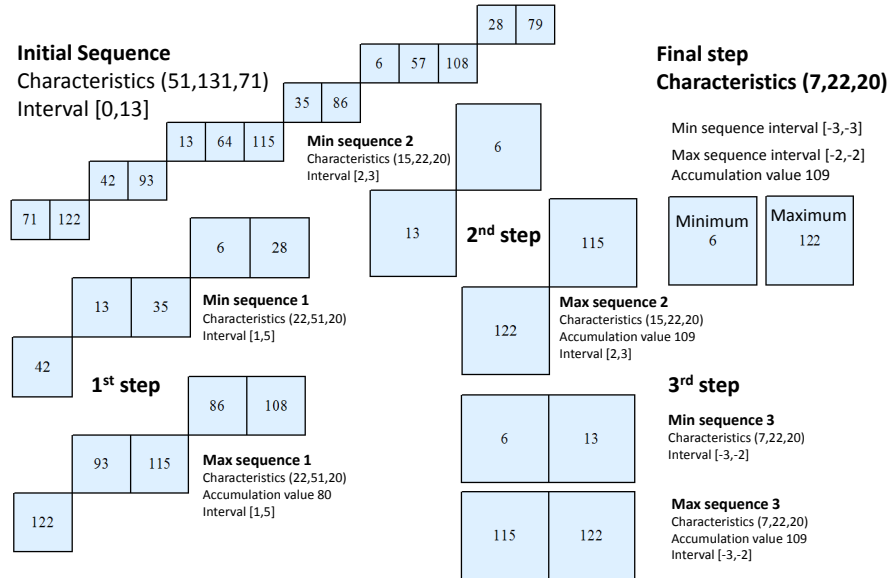


Fig. 1. DSS of characteristics (51, 131, 71), $0 \leq x \leq 13$. Minimum remainders are at the beginning of a span while maximum remainders are at the end of a span. Three steps are needed in this case to determine the minimum and maximum.

The following proposition states that the span start and end remainders form linear congruence sequences as well:

Proposition 1. *Let us consider the remainder subsequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u,v)$, with $0 \leq a \leq b$ and $\gcd(a,b) = 1$.*

- if $\lfloor \frac{au+c}{b} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor$ then $\min(\zeta) = \lfloor \frac{au+c}{b} \rfloor$ and $\max(\zeta) = \lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor$;
- otherwise $\min(\zeta) \in \zeta'$ where $\zeta' = \mathcal{R}_{\lfloor \frac{-b}{a} \rfloor, a, c} \left(1 + \lfloor \frac{a(u-1)+c}{b} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor \right)$;
- and $\max(\zeta) \in \zeta''$ where $\zeta'' = b - a + \mathcal{R}_{\lfloor \frac{-b}{a} \rfloor, a, c} \left(1 + \lfloor \frac{au+c}{b} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{a(v+1)+c}{b} \rfloor \right)$.

Proof. In [13] a similar result has been presented but with $c = 0$. We have therefore simply to prove that the result stands with $c \neq 0$. For the first line, $\lfloor \frac{au+c}{b} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor$ corresponds to the ordinate of the points of abscissa u and v . If the ordinates are equal, both points are on the same span and the minimum is located at abscissa u and the maximum at abscissa v regardless if the span is complete or not.

Let $m = \min(\zeta)$. Now, let us consider the Bezout coefficient (α, β) of (a, b) such that $a\alpha - b\beta = 1$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u, v) = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,0}(u - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor, v - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor)$ [13]. We know already that if $m \in \mathcal{R}_{a,b,0}(u - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor, v - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor)$ then $m \in \mathcal{R}_{\lfloor \frac{-b}{a} \rfloor, a, 0} \left(1 + \lfloor \frac{a(u - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor - 1)}{b} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{a(v - \lfloor \frac{c\alpha}{b} \rfloor)}{b} \rfloor \right)$ [13]. It is now easy to see that this is the same as $m \in \mathcal{R}_{\lfloor \frac{-b}{a} \rfloor, a, c} \left(1 + \lfloor \frac{a(u-1)+c}{b} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor \right)$. The same goes for the maximum. \square

Proposition 1 means that we can build two linear congruence sequences that maintain the minimum and maximum values respectively. Although the maximum value is only conserved indirectly via an accumulator value. The interesting aspect is that we replace a sequence of $(v - u)$ values by a sequence with $\left(\lfloor \frac{av+c}{b} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{a(u-1)+c}{b} \rfloor - 1 \right)$ values. However if the slope is close to 1, the number of points is equal to the number of spans and we do not gain much by replacing one sequence by the other. This is solved by performing the following substitution:

Lemma 1. *Let us consider the remainder subsequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u, v)$, with $0 \leq a \leq b$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. Let us suppose that $2a > b$ then:*

$$\min(\zeta) \in \zeta' \text{ and } \max(\zeta) \in \zeta' \text{ where } \zeta' = \mathcal{R}_{b-a,b,c}(-v, -u)$$

The proof is similar to the one that can be found in [13]. With Lemma 1, we transform a sequence with a spans into a sequence with $b - a$ spans and a DSS of slope $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{1}{2}$ into a DSS of slope $\frac{b-a}{b} < \frac{1}{2}$. The spans are bigger and the computation time is reduced.

Lemma 2. $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u, v) = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,\lfloor \frac{c}{b} \rfloor}(u, v)$

This result is obvious since the remainder sequence has a periodicity of b . This lemma can help if c is big compared to b .

Right now we have supposed that for a DSL characteristics (a, b, c) , we have $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. This is reasonable since the DSL of characteristics (a, b, c) , for

$g = \gcd(a, b) > 1$, is the same than the DSL of characteristics $\left(\frac{a}{g}, \frac{b}{g}, \left\lfloor \frac{c}{g} \right\rfloor\right)$. However, if we are simply looking at the remainder sequence for $\gcd(a, b) > 1$, the values in the sequence are different although related to the remainder values obtained by dividing the characteristics by the gcd, as the following lemma shows (note that the algorithm 1 works even if the GCD is not equal to one):

Lemma 3. *Let us consider a DSL of characteristics (a, b, c) such that $\gcd(a, b) = g > 1$, then: $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(u, v) = \left\lfloor \frac{c}{g} \right\rfloor + g\mathcal{R}_{\frac{a}{g}, \frac{b}{g}, c}(u, v)$*

Algorithm 1: ComputeMinMax2D (In: a, b, c, u, v . Out: $mini, maxi$) - -
 a, b, c : characteristics of the DSL; u, v : interval of definition of the DSS;
 $mini, maxi$: minimal, maximal remainder)

```

begin
  minifound  $\leftarrow$  False; maxifound  $\leftarrow$  False; cumul  $\leftarrow$  0 ;
  (* ( $u', v'$ ) min sequence interval and ( $u'', v''$ ) max sequence interval *)
   $u' \leftarrow u$  ;  $v' \leftarrow v$  ;  $u'' \leftarrow u$  ;  $v'' \leftarrow v$  ;
  while not (minifound and maxifound) do
    if  $2a > b$  then
      (* Dealing with longer spans reduce computation time *)
       $(a, b, c, u', v', u'', v'') \leftarrow (b - a, b, c, -v', -u', -v'', -u'')$  ;
       $(a', b') \leftarrow \left(\left\lfloor \frac{-b}{a} \right\rfloor, a\right)$  ;
       $c' = \left\lfloor \frac{c}{b'} \right\rfloor$  ;
      if not(minifound) then
         $y_u \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{au' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;  $y_v \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{av' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;
        if  $y_u = y_v$  (* only one span *) then
           $mini \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{au' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;
          minifound  $\leftarrow$  True ; (* We have our minimal remainder *)
        else
           $(u', v') \leftarrow (1 + \lfloor (a'(u' - 1) + c')/b' \rfloor, \lfloor (a'v' + c')/b' \rfloor)$ ;
      if not(maxifound) then
         $y_u \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{au'' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;  $y_v \leftarrow \left\lfloor \frac{av'' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;
        if  $y_u = y_v$  (* only one span *) then
           $maxi \leftarrow cumul + \left\lfloor \frac{au'' + c}{b} \right\rfloor$  ;
          maxifound  $\leftarrow$  True ; (* We have our maximal remainder *)
        else
           $(u'', v'') \leftarrow (1 + \lfloor (a'u'' + c')/b' \rfloor, \lfloor (a'(v'' + 1) + c')/b' \rfloor)$ ;
       $(a, b, c) \leftarrow (a', b', c')$ ;

```

We now have all we need for a complete 2D algorithm: see Algorithm 1 for the search of the minimum in a 2D sequence. This algorithm is an extension of

the one proposed in [13] as it computes the minimum and the maximum at the same time. Note however that we do not check if the value 0 or $b - 1$ belong to the sequence for algorithm ComputeMinMax2D parameters (a, b, c, u, v) . In 3D, there is an overall check for the presence of those values in the complete bilinear sequence. If the reader wants to use the algorithm ComputeMinMax2D to solve 2D cases, he may add these checks although it is not necessary. It requires to compute the Bezout coefficients and thus it adds the complexity of this computation to the general case and substitutes it to the complexity of the algorithm (equivalent to the complexity of the Euclidean algorithm).

Example: Figure 1 shows an example of simple linear congruence collapse. The DSS is defined by $0 \leq 31x - 151y + 71 < 151$ with $0 \leq x \leq 13$. The first step transforms the DSS characteristics in $(\{\frac{-151}{31}\}, 31, 71) = (22, 51, 20)$. The translation constant is $\{\frac{71}{51}\} = 20$ (Lemma 2). We have now two sequences: the one that contains the minimum values and the one with the maximum values. The minimum sequence is defined on the interval $[1 + \lfloor \frac{31(0-1)+20}{151} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{31 \cdot 13 + 20}{151} \rfloor] = [1, 5]$. The formula $1 + \lfloor \frac{a(u-1)+c}{b} \rfloor$ ensures that the span considered is the first complete span. The first value in the minimum sequence will be 42 and not 71. The maximum sequence is defined on the interval $[1 + \lfloor \frac{a \cdot 0 + 20}{151} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{31(13+1)+20}{151} \rfloor] = [1, 5]$ with accumulation value $131 - 51 = 80$. Note that the interval for the minimum sequence and the maximum sequence are not necessarily identical as can be seen in the last step. The second step is similar to the first but applied on the minimum and maximum sequence: the DSS $0 \leq 22x - 51y + 20 < 51$ is collapsed into the DSS $0 \leq 15x - 22y + 20 < 22$ with both intervals $2 \leq x \leq 3$, and accumulation value $80 + 51 - 22 = 109$. The third step corresponds to an inversion on the sequence: since $15 \cdot 2 > 22$, the DSS is transformed into $7x - 22y + 20 < 7$, with intervals $-3 \leq x \leq -2$. The accumulation value does not change. As can be seen in the figure, the values are now, for both minimum and maximum sequence, on a same span, and the minimum is given by the first value in the span piece while the maximum value is given by the last value in the span piece.

3.3 Efficient search for a given value in a bilinear congruence sequence

We have now almost all we need for a first 3D algorithm. There is however a last problem that we are going to address. Let us consider a bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$. We know that the minimum value in ζ cannot be smaller than 0 and the maximum not greater than $c - 1$. So, by providing an efficient method that determines if a given value ϵ belongs to the sequence (in our case $\epsilon = 0$ or $\epsilon = c - 1$), we will not have to search further for a minimum or a maximum. Of course, one can check row by row or column by column but one can actually do better than that using the following theorems (see Figure 2 for an example):

Theorem 1. *Let us consider the bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ and a value ϵ , with $0 \leq \epsilon < c$. Let us suppose that*

$\gcd(a, c) = 1$ and (α, β) their Bezout coefficients verifying $a\alpha - c\beta = 1$.
Let us define the sequence $x_\epsilon(y), y \in [y_0, y_1]$ of the smallest abscissa greater or equal to x_0 with remainder $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) = \epsilon$. Then:

x_ϵ is given by the sequence $x_0 + \mathcal{R}_{-b\alpha, c, \alpha(\epsilon - d - ax_0)}(y_0, y_1)$.

Proof. Let us consider a DSP defined by $0 \leq ax + by - cz + d < c$ with $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$. Let us suppose that $\gcd(a, c) = 1$ and (α, β) their Bezout coefficients verifying $a\alpha - c\beta = 1$. First, let us note that $0 \leq ax + by - cz + d < c$ with $(x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$ is equivalent to $0 \leq ax' + by - cz + d + ax_0 < c$ with $(x', y) \in [0, x_1 - x_0] \times [y_0, y_1]$ and $x' = x - x_0$. For a given ordinate, we are searching for the abscissa x' greater or equal to 0 with a remainder equal to ϵ . For a given ordinate y , the abscissa $x'(y)$ with remainder $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x', y) = ax' + by - cz + d + ax_0 = \epsilon$ verifies $ax' - cz = \epsilon - d - by - ax_0$. With the Bezout coefficients (α, β) , we have $(\alpha(\epsilon - d - by - ax_0) + kc)a - (\beta(\epsilon - d - by - ax_0) + ka)c = \epsilon - d - by - ax_0, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. This means that $x' \in \{(\epsilon - d - by - ax_0)\alpha + kc : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. The smallest abscissa $x = x' + x_0$, greater or equal to x_0 with remainder equal to ϵ is then given by $x_0 + \left\{ \frac{-b\alpha y + \alpha(\epsilon - d - ax_0)}{c} \right\}$. \square

12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17
0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	0	5
7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12
14	0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	0
2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14	0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7
9	14	0	5	10	15	1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17	3	8	13	18	4	9	14

Fig. 2. Bilinear Congruence Sequence $\left\{ \frac{4x+12y+4}{17} \right\}$ on $[3, 15] \times [0, 5]$. The blue rectangle shows the DSP subsequence. In Pink, the values $\epsilon = 0$ with abscissa greater than $x_0 = 3$. In Dark Blue, the values 0 with abscissa smaller than $x_0 = 3$.

In Theorem 1, we have supposed that $\gcd(a, c) = 1$ which is not necessarily the case. Let us now examine what happens when $\gcd(a, c) = g > 1$.

Theorem 2. Let us consider the bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ and a value ϵ , with $0 \leq \epsilon < c$. Let us suppose that $\gcd(a, c) = g > 1$. Let us suppose that (α, β) are the Bezout coefficients for (b, g) such that $b\alpha - g\beta = 1$. Then, the bilinear congruence sequence ζ contains the value ϵ iff the sequence $\mathcal{R}_{\frac{a}{g}, \left\{ \frac{b}{g} \right\}, \frac{c}{g}, \frac{d+b \cdot y_i - e}{g}} \left(x_0, x_1, 0, \left\lfloor \frac{y_1 - y_i}{g} \right\rfloor \right)$ with $y_i = y_0 + \left\{ \frac{\alpha(\epsilon - d - by_0)}{g} \right\}$, contains the value 0.

Proof. Let us consider the bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ and a value ϵ , with $0 \leq \epsilon < c$. Let us suppose that $\gcd(a, c) = g > 1$. Let us suppose that (α, β) are the Bezout coefficients for (b, g) such that $b\alpha - g\beta = 1$. Of course, here, $\gcd(b, g) = 1$ or otherwise we would not have $\gcd(a, b, c) = 1$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ for $y \in [0, y_1 - y_0]$ is the same as $\mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d+by_0}(x_0, x_1, 0, y_1 - y_0)$. We know that $ax + by' - cz + d + by_0 = \epsilon$, with $y' = y - y_0$, is only possible if $\left\{ \frac{by' + d + by_0 - \epsilon}{g} \right\} = 0$. The smallest value $y' \geq 0$ verifying this is given by $y' = \left\{ \frac{\alpha(\epsilon - d - by_0)}{g} \right\}$. Let us denote $y_i = y_0 + \left\{ \frac{\alpha(\epsilon - d - by_0)}{g} \right\}$. The ordinate y_i is the first ordinate between y_0 and y_1 for which the sequence ζ may contain ϵ . The other ordinates where we may find ϵ are then all the $y_i + kg$ for $k \in \left[0, \left\lfloor \frac{y_1 - y_i}{g} \right\rfloor \right]$. Now we need to replace y by gy'' in order to have steps of 1 on the ordinates. We also need to start with the ordinate 0 as y_i is not necessarily divisible by g . It is easy to see that $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,bg,c,d+by_i}(x_0, x_1, 0, y_1 - y_i)$. Since the value ϵ can only be found on the lines with ordinate $y_i + kg$, it is easy to see that ϵ can be found in ζ iff it can be found in $\mathcal{R}_{a,bg,c,d+by_i}(x_0, x_1, 0, \left\lfloor \frac{y_1 - y_i}{g} \right\rfloor)$. If we denote $(a', c') = (a/g, c/g)$ then we have $a'gx + bgy - c'gz + d + by_i = \epsilon$ if $a'gx + bgy - c'gz + d + by_i - \epsilon = 0$ or $a'x + by - c'z + \frac{d+by_i-\epsilon}{g} = 0$ (note that $d + by_i - \epsilon$ is divisible by g). Here, if b is bigger than c , then it is easy to see that it can be replaced by $\left\{ \frac{b}{c} \right\}$. \square

Theorem 3. *Deciding if a value belongs to a bilinear congruence sequence can be decided in logarithmic time.*

The proof is obvious. With Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, we exhibit linear congruence sequences. We can search for its minimum with Algorithm 1. If the minimum is smaller or equal to $x_1 - x_0$ then the sequence ζ contains the value ϵ . This search for the values 0 or $c - 1$ can thus be done in logarithmic time.

3.4 First algorithm for the minimum and maximum search in a bilinear congruence sequence

Let us consider a bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$. The previous section let us check if the values 0 or $c - 1$ belong to ζ . If both values are in ζ then the search is over. Otherwise, let us consider the smallest of the intervals $n = x_1 - x_0$ and $m = y_1 - y_0$. W.l.o.g., let us consider that we have $m < n$. The first 3D algorithm consists simply in applying algorithm ComputeMinMax2D($a, c, d + ay$), for $y \in [y_0, y_1]$. We keep the minimum and maximum over all these 2D sequences.

Proposition 2. *Let us consider a bilinear congruence sequence $\zeta = \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ with $n = x_1 - x_0 < m = y_1 - y_0$. The complexity of the search for the minimum and maximum value in ζ is bounded by $O(n \cdot \log(\min(a, c - a)))$.*

The proposition is a direct consequence of the complexity of the 2D algorithm [13]. Figure 3 shows an example. As one can see, the collapse line by line does not produce a rectangle on (x, y) . Also, one can see that the final minimum or maximum values do not necessarily form a connected final set. The problem comes from the sequences of the values (u, v) over the different lines.

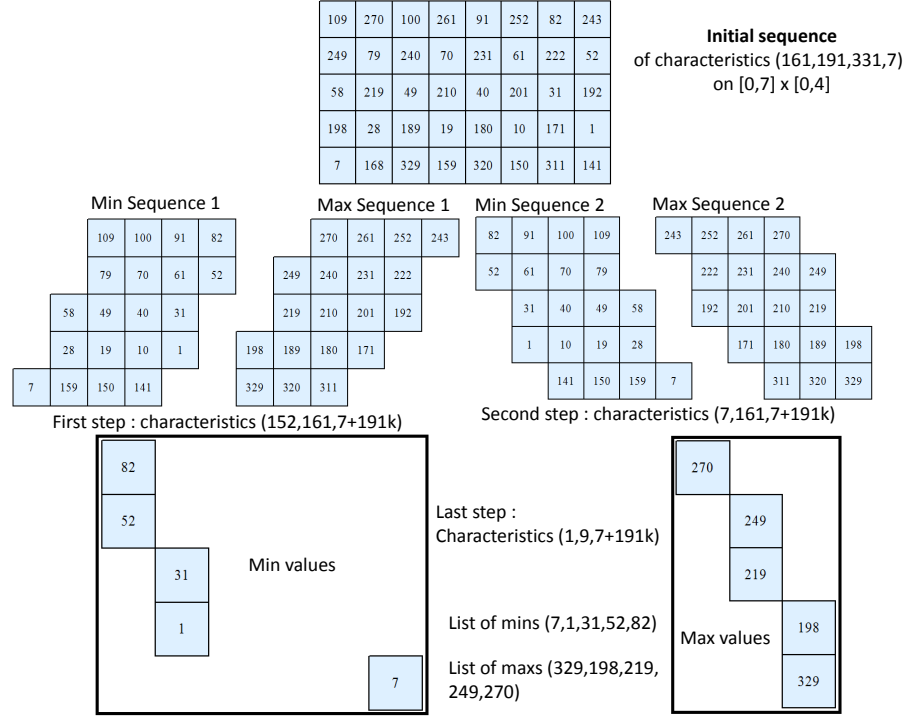


Fig. 3. Bilinear Congruence Sequence $\left\{ \frac{161x+191y+7}{331} \right\}$ on $[0,7] \times [0,4]$.

4 Discussion, Conclusion and Perspectives

In this paper we were interested in the Digital SubPlane (DSP) Recognition Problem. We tried to extend our remainder approach for the recognition of straight line segments to the recognition of subplanes. The extension is not immediate. In particular, the remainder order property that is verified in 2D is not always verified in 3D. As a consequence, a point may be a Leaning Point for the Digital Plane but not for the Digital SubPlane and vice-versa. There seems however to be classes of subplanes for which the remainder

order property are conserved. The characterization of this subclass is an open question. It could represent an interesting candidate as representative of the equivalent class of Digital Planes containing a SubPlane. From this starting point, we proposed an extension of the search of a minimum and maximum of a linear congruence sequence to the third dimension. We showed in particular that one can determine if a given value belongs to a bilinear congruence sequence in logarithmic time. The minimum and maximum value in a bilinear congruence sequence $\left\{ \frac{ax+by+d}{c} \right\}, (x, y) \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1]$ can be found, if $m = x_1 - x_0 < n = y_1 - y_0$, in $O(m \log(\min(a, c - a)))$ or $O(n \log(\min(b, c - b)))$ otherwise.

This paper is only a very first step in the investigation of the SubPlane Recognition Problem. As already discussed, we would like to prove that there are always subplanes that verify the remainder order property, namely, for a Digital Plane of characteristics (a, b, c, d) and a SubPlane of characteristics $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ defined on $[x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1] \forall (x, y)$ and $(x', y') \in [x_0, x_1] \times [y_0, y_1], : \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c,d}(x, y) < \mathcal{R}_{a,b,c}(x', y') \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(x, y) \leq \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(x', y')$. The question comes actually down to a construction problem. Starting from the Digital Plane, it is possible to erode it in such a way that we obtain a sequence of SubPlanes that verify the remainder order property and vice-versa?

The algorithm for the search of a minimum and a maximum in a bilinear congruence sequence searches for the minimum and maximum line by line (or column by column). This is possible because a line of a bilinear congruence sequence is simply a linear congruence sequence. One could try to improve this by alternatively searching for a minimum in a line or a column. This corresponds to a form of 3D digital plane collapse (see [18] for other forms of plane collapses). See Figure 4 when this is performed on an infinite Digital Plane and Figure 5 where it is performed on a Digital SubPlane. Again, one can see that the collapse on a DSP does not preserve a simple shape. One would be able to achieve a logarithmic search for the minimum and maximum if one is able to characterize the shape of the collapsed DSP (See Figure 5).

There are however possibilities of improvement in terms of complexity. Firstly, one can see that the shape after one collapse (see Figure 3 and Figure 5) is not defined on a rectangle anymore but the sides that are not parallel to an axis form actually a Digital Straight Line (when projected on 2D). Another possible improvement could be done by repetitively searching for specific values in the bilinear congruence sequence: looking for values 0, 1, .. when a value is found in the sequence it corresponds then to the minimum. The complexity is then c times a log. This works best when the size of the DSP is important compared to the characteristics values. A finer study needs to be conducted to check when doing one is more efficient than the other, or mixing both.

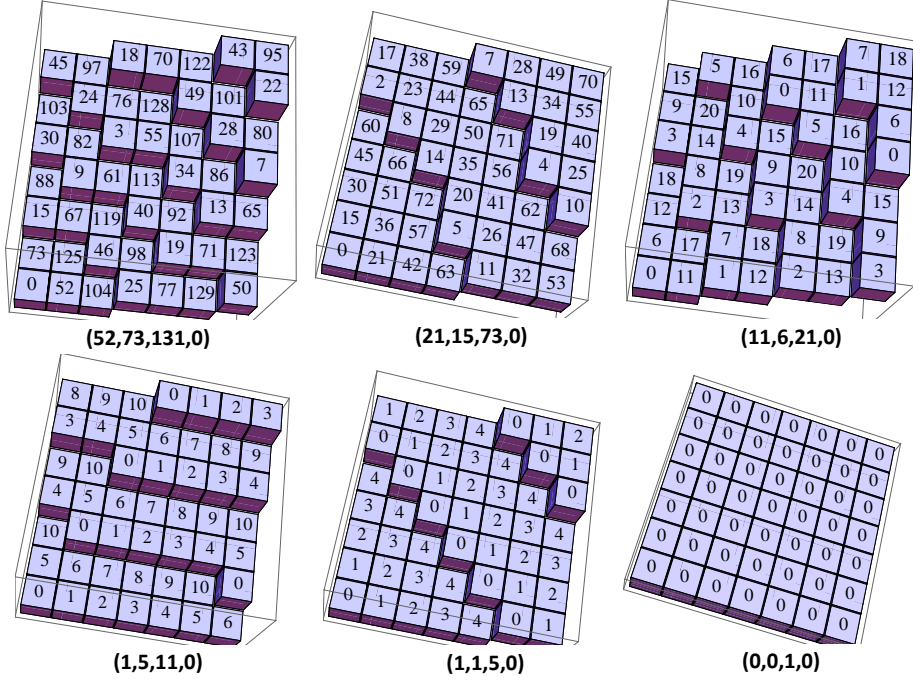


Fig. 4. Plane collapses

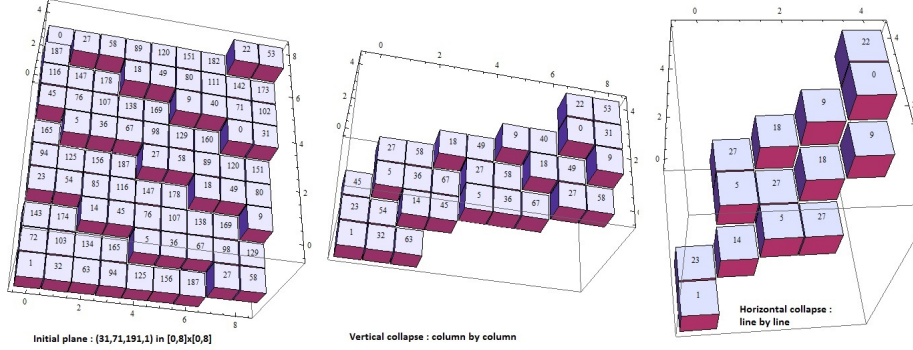


Fig. 5. DSP of characteristics (31, 71, 191, 1) on $[0, 8] \times [0, 8]$. Two successive collapses are shown, a first vertical and then an horizontal one.

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